

# DEFEAT MOTION FOR A REVISION OF TARIFF RATE

### Conservatives Vote in Favor of the Meighen Resolution in Commons

**MEASURE IS LOST  
BY MAJORITY OF 110**  
**Provided That Revision Ap-  
ply to Natural Products and  
Manufactured Goods**

OTTAWA, June 2.—(By Canadian Press).—By a majority of 110 votes, the House of Commons tonight defeated the amendment moved by Hon. Arthur Meighen, opposition leader, calling for an immediate revision of the tariff on a definitely and consistently protective basis. The vote stood for 27 against 147. Conservatives present voted solidly in favor of the Meighen resolution. Liberals, Progressives, Independents and J. H. Woodsworth, the Labor member present, voted against. The motion to

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"I do not plead for a protective policy in the interest of the farmer, the stock raiser, or the fisherman," he asserted during a two-hour speech, "in the name of no class in Canada in the name of no party in Canada. I plead for it in the name of Canada."

**Demands Revision.**

In addition to his plea for an immediate revision of the tariff, the resolution advocates the establishment of a tariff commission and the abolition of the tariff board, which is peculiar to the maritime provinces and the west, by the whole Dominion. Alluded to by Mr. Meighen in his speech, He emphasized the fact that the Conservative government had never had a protective policy which was "going really

Mr. Meighen's speech drew replies from the premier and the leader of the Progressive party. Mr. Mackenzie King, who spoke very briefly, pointed out that if the house pronounced in favor of the resolution, the government would, in accordance with parliamentary practice, resign immediately.

The Progressive leader, Mr. Worke, also declared against the resolution. He said, and would be abandoned eventually. The condition of Europe today was largely traceable to the protective principle.

At 2:15 P. M., June 2.—Hon. Arthur Melgren, in the House of Commons this afternoon, moving his resolution containing the essential of a new platform of the Conservative party.

In an amendment to supply. The resolution asks the house to affirm that this Dominion, in view of world conditions, requires an immediate revision of the Canadian tariff on a definitive and consistently protective basis. It provides that such revision should apply to natural products as well as manufactured goods. It insists, upon immediate steps for the conservation of the natural resources.

the revolution, while admitting the principle of free preference, declares that goods should be brought in through Canadian ports, but only when such importations would in no way interfere with the prosperity of

for a tariff commission and provided for the marketing of maritime products and minerals by a policy under which the Dominion would bear the cost of reduced transportation rates to the east and to the west.

**Hegrete His Action.**

At the outset, Mr. Meighen regretted that he was forced to bring in his resolution as an amendment to supply the Dominion with a tariff. The government would be able to regard it as a vote of want of confidence in the Dominion, the principle of which had been recognized as basic and essential since earliest times. The protective policy was first put into effect in 1874 and had been in force ever since, with change only in three or four years ago.

reduction but there was no ministerial invasion of the protective policy until late years. Under the national policy Canada had developed from a small country to one of proud proportions. The actual results were the

Free trade might possibly be acceptable if all the nations of the world abandoned their efforts to spread themselves throughout the Universe. If all nations banded together and agreed that natural law should operate something might be done with free trade, but even then, Mr. Meighen was doubtful of its success inco-

better than each nation should see to it that diversification of industry was maintained within its own borders.

to a large extent upon a system of free labor the world over. If labor was a purchasable commodity in markets to which all industries would have access, then free competition between industries might be possible. Free labor was of course an impossibility.







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### LONG LIVE THE KING.

His Majesty King George is sixty years old today. Born in London in 1865 he succeeded his father, King Edward VII, in 1910. The fifteen years during which it has been his lot to exercise the functions of sovereignty have included one of the most fateful periods in the history of Great Britain and the British Empire. In no small measure the example and inspiration he has helped to direct the purpose, sustain the courage, and preserve the unity of the many races within the broad bounds of the Empire when its fate was at stake. With other rulers lost their thrones during and because of the great upheaval the close of the struggle found the hereditary monarch of the British dominions more firmly seated than at the beginning, better known to his people, and regarded with a personal esteem which he could not otherwise have hoped to gain.

King George is a popular ruler. It is a position which no monarch can inherit and keep. It must be won by personal worth. It is to endure. The freedom with which the head of the Empire goes about among his subjects has made him the envy of contemporaries who find it necessary to surround themselves with bodyguards when they venture abroad. Unattended he is safer from attack and insult than most of the presidents of most of the republics on earth. If the King is fortunate in being born to so splendid a heritage as that of rulership of so vast an Empire, no less is the Empire fortunate in having for its official head a man of sterling merit, soundness, understanding and tact. That he may continue to enjoy many more years of life, with unflinching powers and undimmed prestige at home and abroad will be the common wish of his subjects in every part of the great political organism over which he presides.

### KILLING THE PROFITS.

Parliament is in the course of changing smuggling from a misdemeanor to a crime. Hereafter the person who takes a trip across the line and brings back a cargo of merchandise without squaring accounts with the custom's officers will be subject to penalties which mean something. If the surrogates imports are valued at less than \$200 he or she may get off with a fine of \$50 or a month in jail; though the fine may be \$200 and the term a year; and the offender may draw both kinds of punishment. If the goods are valued more than \$200 the adventure cannot be compromised by paying a fine and the culprit will be sent to serve not less than a year in jail, and may have to serve seven. That is, if the offence is the first recorded against him. If a second or subsequent offence, the minimum penalty is three years in jail and the maximum ten years.

There is no room to argue as to whether or not these are real penalties. They are and meant to be. They should be severe enough to make the business too dangerous to be profitable. That is what is aimed at. If they involve a drastic change in the treatment of the offence that is because the offence has become so common as to call for drastic treatment.

Smuggling has been regarded by a good many people as a minor lapse from strict observance of an unreasonable statute, rather than a serious violation of the law of the land. And while the bringing home of a pair of boots was only an incident of a trip to the neighboring country the loss to the national treasury was not serious enough to make heavy penalties necessary. But of late years smuggling has been organized and developed in keeping with the organization and outwitting of other branches of international delinquency. The whisky runner, about whom so much is heard, is not the only party who has been making the owners of the law a laughing stock, a business, and a profitable one. He in fact is only a dealer in one of many kinds of clandestinely imported goods.

Canadian merchants and manufacturers have for a year or so been complaining that they were being injured in trade by this unlawful importation of foreign wares. The amendment of the law is a response to their demand for their protection which the country has undertaken to give them, and a means as well of preventing the public treasury being drained of money by the trade.

Provided juries composed of erudite are not allowed to find guilty smugglers innocent, the new schedule of punishments should either fill the jails of the country or drive the smuggling fraternity to some kind of honest employment. Smuggling has flourished because the profits outweighed the risk, that can hardly be the case when the new scale of punishment comes into effect.

### THE CITY'S LAND PROBLEM.

The City Council is struggling again—or still—with the question of what should be done with property that has been taken over for non-payment of taxes. Much of this was got by the city for less than the owners' value. Similarly situated property would accept for their holdings. The land is useless to the city, and worse than useless since it brings in no revenue. It is a burden on the city, and it is a burden on the city's credit. The city is ready at prices fixed in comparison to the prices of privately-owned property. The contention is that it would be better to cut the prices and unload quickly, thereby getting the land into the possession of people who would pay taxes on the property.

There is much to be said on either side of the question. But at least it is doubtful if a policy of drastic price-cutting would solve the difficulty. People are not being kept from building houses in the city by the high cost of land. These have been purchasable for years from private parties as well as from the city's land department, at figures ridiculous in comparison to those of some years ago, and at about the same price as they prevail in a community of this size in normal conditions. If the city were to cut in half the prices of the lots it holds there is no reason to suppose that

there would be a rush of anxious buyers to the city hall. If the city gave away lots to people who would agree to put houses on them it is doubtful if there would be any noticeable building boom as a result.

But one thing would certainly follow if a bargain-counter method were adopted to get rid of the unwanted lots. The prices of privately-owned property would be immediately killed. That would be a poor reward for the people whose taxes have kept the civic machinery going and are keeping it going today.

And it is by no means certain that the plan would relieve the troubles of the civic corporation. The property owners have for years been submitting to a fictitious valuation of their premises. In the majority of cases residential and business property could not be sold for the assessed value placed upon it. But so long as the valuation has been uniform there has been little complaint because it has been uniformly higher than the market justified. Could the city continue to assess one lot at a thousand dollars and collect taxes on it at that basis while offering to sell an adjoining lot for half the money?

It might or might not be able to do so in law. Whether it could do so in fact is an even more uncertain matter. The private owner might think it to be to his advantage to refuse to pay the taxes, let the city take his lot, and buy the adjoining one. Worse still, he might come to the conclusion that neither of them was worth having. If that conclusion became at all common the difficulties of the City Council would be multiplied several times over. Council might even find itself facing a general "strike" of taxpayers.

People are paying taxes on their property not because they think it to be marketable at the price they paid for it, or at the price the assessor places upon it, but because they hope that some day values will restore themselves to a reasonable level, a level fixed by the cost of converting a vacant lot into a place of residence or a place in which to do business. To destroy that hope would be a poor way to encourage them to go on paying taxes.

Apparently some people in New York are a good deal more aggrieved because Ireland stayed in the Empire than the people who live there.

New York bootleggers are to build a fleet to fight the United States coastguard boats on Rum Row. They will hardly succeed in smashing United States Navy. But they may succeed in showing the people of the Republic that the rum runner is a potential pirate and had better be dealt with accordingly.

It is to be gathered from the cross-examination before the ocean rates committee of Parliament that the shipping combine does not think much of Sir William Pickens and his proposal to defate ocean freight charges. That ought to recommend the scheme pretty strongly to the people who have to pay the present rates.

A bill going through Parliament gives the Government authority to regulate the weight, quantity and quality of contents of containers of canned foods. It is about the time the public were given to know how much, as well as what kind, of fruit, vegetables or meat they get when they buy a tin. If they buy fewer cans when they do know that will be convincing proof that they should have known long ago.

### Twenty Years Ago

From the Files of the Daily Bulletin, June 3, 1905.

The weather: Maximum 81; minimum 66.

Several heavy showers occurred during the night and today.

W. H. Cooper, of this city, has been appointed receiver for the proposed provincial government. The first shipment of supplies came to hand this week, comprising 24 boxes of ink.

The Strathcona vital statistics for May were: Births 23, marriages 10, deaths 12.

At the regular meeting of the city council last evening, a request of Mrs. C. A. R. McDonald, secretary of the W.C.T.U., that a curfew be rung every day at 9 o'clock until October 1, was complied with. Instructions being given to the fire engineer to attend to the ringing.

Two young French medical students, in the role of pedestrian globe trotters, arrived in the city last evening in the course of their journey to Vancouver and the Orient. They started from Paris in November, 1902, and must return to Paris by November 12, 1907. In order to win the prize of \$10,000 offered by a Paris newspaper. The two must report by letter once a week to the Paris office. They have had many narrow escapes from death on the way, one from wolves and another from brigands.

While in western Canada they are sending reports home weekly and are speaking highly of the country. They particularly mention the hospitality which has been accorded them here.

Bert Evans, the newly appointed police chief, arrived from Calgary last evening to take over his duties.

The price of East Lake oil stock remaining unsold will be raised to 25 cents on Tuesday.

### Current Comment

ECROES OF THE PRAY  
Toronto Telegram: New clothes are said to provide work for men. They always do if they happen to be worn by his wife.

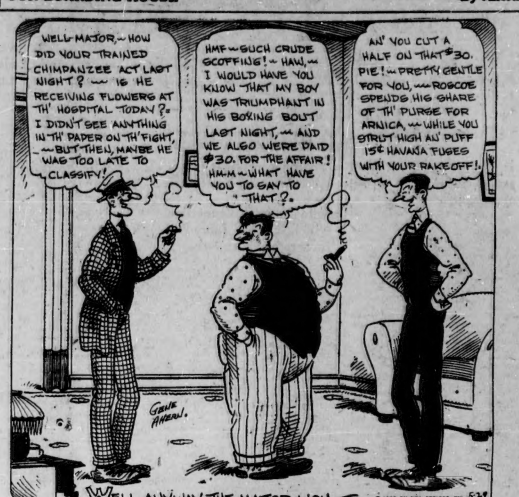
Montreal Herald: We can't help wondering if there ever was an office boy that saved to get off and attend a grandmother's funeral.

Hamilton Spectator: That reformatory prisoner who died after drinking alone polish must have wanted a glass first.

Calgary Albertan: It is difficult to estimate the real value of the assistance that the government is planning to give to the Home Bank depositors. Probably it will be well worth it to the depositors and leave the taxpayers who do not happen to have lost any money in the crash. From the outside, however, it seems to be fairly generous.

### OUR BOARDING HOUSE

—By Abern







**TONIGHT'S GAME**

<b>JOCKEY HOWARD</b>	<b>SUN LADY WINS</b>
<b>RIDES WINNER</b>	<b>FEATURE RACE</b>

**Triumphs Over Mr. Pepps in  
Kirkfield Handicap—Estab-  
lishes New Track Record.**

won the Kirkfield Handicap, \$1,500 added, the feature of the Thornecliffe Park card, and beat the outstanding favorite, Mr. Pepp, of the J. K. I. Ross stable today. Sun Lady established a new track record for the distance when she covered the 2 1-2 furlongs in 1:24.2, a second off the

The New York state athletic commission has under consideration a challenge by Mike McTigue for a return bout with Paul Berlenbach, who wrestled the light-heavyweight championship from Mike Saturday night.

McTigue declared the decision was a poor one and that the worst he merited was a draw.

Jack Delaney, of Bridgeport, Conn.,

Washington 012 011 000—5 12 6  
New York 031 000 04x—8 15 0

Mogridge, Russell and Ruel; Spoc-  
ker, Ferguson and Bengough.

**Bating, Ory**

DETROIT, June 2.—Detroit won a

but there is a great likelihood of the touring Australians paying us a visit on their way home from the Old Country in September of 1928. So all together, Edmontonians for the next two seasons anyway, will have the opportunity of seeing something of the game which holds such a prominent part in the hearts of all

course of a discussion in the senate this evening that parliament might remain in session another five or six weeks.

weight boxing champion, with a newspaper decision over Soldier Buck, Louisville, in a ten-round bout here last night.

**American Association**

Edmonton is very fortunate in having a number of new comers to the city who are really classy players and although it is too early in the season to forecast results, yet I believe that these newcomers will con-

quality is  
whisky.

a bourbon

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